PLENTY OF NEW MINISTERS.

BUT ARE THE BRIGHTEST YOUNG MEN TAKING ORDERS?

The Rev. Dr. Rainsford Says They Are Not Seeing the Advantages of the Clergyman's Calling-Contrary Opinions of Five Representative Ministers.

This is said to be the day of the young man. In business and in the professions the younger generation, as a whole, is making its mark at an earlier age than has been the case in preceding generations, In many businesses and in many professions the veterans complain that the recruits are shouldering them aside before their age of usefulness is over. The demand in business and in the professions

is for young men-"bright young men." The new generation is also generally accepted as being ambitious beyond the ambition of the generations that have gone by. It is anxious to succeed early in life and to go far.

Therefore there is a rush to the businesses and the professions which seem to afford the best chances of quickest and greatest success; to stockbr king and financi-ring wherein the brightest men may rapidly accumulate fortunes, to mining and engineering; to a few booming industries; more than all to the law and medicine. in which are fame and fortune both.

Many persons have asked recently how. in the present age of athletics and wealth seeking, the third of the three great professions, the ministry, is fairing at the hands of the younger generation. With fame, but few financial prizes to offer, with rumor of a "dead line" drawn at the age of 35 when new pulpits are to be filled, with social position to confer upon its members, but with proportionate demands upon their purse, does the ministry hold its own in the competition for recruits, with the callings which offer more worldly advantages?

Are so many young men being attracted to the ministry and are those who feel the attraction the bright young men or the men of mediocre ability who seek merely a comfortable living? Is there as much religious enthusiasm in the colleges and in the seminaries, where the young men are, as heretofore? And does the ministry attract the poor, ambitious young student as well as the young man with private means at his command?

A SUN reporter put these questions to six representative clergymen and here are their answers. The clergymen included the President of a famous theological seminary, the chief assistant in a great Protestant bishopric, the radical rector of a large and important Fast Side church, a well-known Unitarian pastor, one of the most influential Roman Catholio priests, and a white-haired pastor emeritus, world famous as a pulpit orator, now resting after

a life of strenuous endeavor. Five of the clergymen answered all of the questions in the affirmative. They declared that the attractions of the ministry as a profession have not waned; that the intellectual calibre of the young men who seek to enter it is equal in the rising generation, to that of any that has gone before, and that the colleges and seminaries contain fully as much religious fervor as in past days.

Most of them went further. They pointed to the fact that in the last twenty years the standards of mental equipment for admission to the ministry have been raised and they asserted that the result has been the raising up of a class of ministers far more capable of dealing with modern social and religious problems than would be their predecessors of years

One minister out of the six-the Episcopal rector-took a directly opposite view. He is the Rev. Dr. William S. Rainsford, rector of St. George's Church, who has been called pessimist and radical both.

pressed the opinion that their potency in an ultra commercial age is failing, and he blames the women for it.

when the questions were propounded to him. "There is no profession in which a man of moderate means can do so much lasting good to his country, to humanity at large and to himself as in the ministry.

"And are the young men seeing this?" "No, they are not. It is their mothers' fault. Some time ago I found a clever, earnest young man particularly gifted for ministerial life. I said to his mother: 'Let your son go into the ministry.'

'How much will he get, rector?' said she. "I told her five thousand a year at the

most. "'Why,' said she, 'his father is making

"Yet," concluded Dr. Rainsford, "there is no profession-mind you, none-which affords qual chances to a man of moderate means and moderate ability, none in which he can do so much And the secret of that is that in spite of the magazines, in spite of the improvement in newspapers there is no agency so potent in living humanity as the human voice, backed by a sympathetic

Avenue and Bishop Potter's assistant in successful young clergyman. Mr. Grant is young, but he ministers to one of the most representative of the Episcopal churches of the city. And Mr. Grant thinks the ministry the ideal profession for a man who would do more for humanity than

Mr. Grant expressed the opinion that there are no prizes in the Church from a monetary point of view, but that there are other attractions which bring to the ministry just as surely the class of men who can best do its work. The number of those men, he declared, is increasing rather than diminishing and the ability of the recruits is not to be questioned by any one having knowledge of the subject.

"You may ask fifty clergymen," said he, and you will probably find that they look at the ministry from fifty different points of view, but in the main conclusions they will agree. It may be true, and probably is, that the Caurch is not gathering in men ambitious in a worldly or a financial way.

"It is better that it should not. The ministry is no place for them. But, instead, the church, to an extent, that never was seen before, is attracting another class of men-young, earnest men of means who are anxious to spend their lives in humanity's service, to choose a career in which with terest in economics and social science their brains and their wealth they can do the most good to their fellow men. Instead of taking out of the Caurch all they can, of man."

they bring to its work all they have. "There is no money in the ministry, in the sense of financial profit for its members. There is a living, but there is no op-

portunity for saving. "That is equally true in the case of a country parson with a small salary and comparatively light expenses, and that of the pastor of a wealthy city congregation. with a large salary it may be, but if he has, with corresponding social obligations to

satisfy which he must spend it. Both are likely to have the same financial balance at the year's end.

But there is a comfortable living for his lifetime for the clergyman who does his duty. There is the satisfaction of humanity's battle in the first ranks, and there is a man's natural pride in holding a position of dignity and responsibility in leading his fellow men in the march of spiritual and social progress, and in earning their esteem

The salary can take care of itself, and for the clergyman who has done his work well the Church will always find a living. It has many places to fill and even when he is old and 'worn out' as they say, there is always some niche he can fill to the Church's benefit and his own.

"I am an enthusiast in my profession, as you see I believe that the best men are coming to the Church now in the same degree that they ever did. In fact, as we approach a more liberal understanding of creeds I think the general standard is higher. And in the colleges religious enthusiasm is growing rather than diminishing among the best men.

"It has been noted that at Harvard there is just now a religious revival as unmistakable as any ever experienced at Oxford. In a smaller degree it is the same at the other colleges. The ministry never stood so high, was never so attractive as it is

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of Union Theological Seminary and the former successful pastor of one of the largest Presbyterian Churches in Brooklyn, may be considered qualified to speak of the ministry from the point of view of the minister and the instructor also. Dr. Hall's opinion, like the Rev. Mr. Grant's was that the number of candidates for the ministry at present is as large as, if not larger, than it ever was, and that the mental standard of the candidates is higher.

He did admit that there had been a period in the last ten or fifteen years when this has not been so, but he blamed for that the opposition to critical scholarship as applied to the Bible, and with the broadening of the churches' creeds, he said, this has

"It is true that there are not such rewards in the ministry in this county, as there are, for instance, in England under a State Church, with rich bishopries and en-dowed livings to bestow," said Dr. Hall. Therefore the man who seeks worldly advancement had far better choose another

"The opportunities don't exist in the church for the gratification of that type of ambition. I speak of that with thankfulness. It is a good thing that the ministry is not competing with other professions on material grounds.

"As to the general question of religious interest, during the last five years my duties have kept me almost continually in college and university circles and in direct contact with large bodies of undergraduates Without hesitation I can give it as my opinion that the state of religious life in the colleges far more satisfactory than at any time during the last twenty-five years, the period covered by my own personal knowledge of college life.

"In fact, it may be said of most of the uniersities and colleges in the Eastern States that the religious life is extremely deep. earnest and widespread, and that it interests the best men in the colleges. I have absolute knowledge in regard to several universities that many of the most conspicuous men in the college life, social, athletic and scholastic are among the religious leaders.

"I will admit, however that there has been period embracing some part of the last ten or fifteen years, during which the ministry has appeared to present a less attrac-tive opportunity to the highest and finest undergraduate minds. I attribute that to the uncertainty, the confusion and the controversy which have disturbed all sections of the Church in view of the growth of critical scholarship in relation to the scriptures

"A feeling of alarm due to this critical the Church, and the leaders in the movement were represented as hostile to the Bible and to Evangelical Christianity.

"The young men, perceiving that the leaders of this movement were but pursuing methods of scholarship similar to those in the universities, and seeing these men persecuted by the Church at large, naturally began to doubt whether thoroughly trained and thoroughly educated men would be welcomed in the ministry and permitted to enjoy a self-respecting freedom.

"But that question is being slowly but surely answered by the logic of events. I know that the alarm of the Church, which under the circumstances, was not unnatural, is being dispelled as it finds among the leaders of Biblical scholarship some of the most earnest friends of the purposes of evangelical and missionary work. And as a matter of fact, the demand of the Church everywhere is coming to be for men who are trained along the lines of modern thinking.

"This state of things is having a beneficial reaction upon the minds of the brightest and most promising young men now training in the colleges and universities, with the result that an increasing number of such men are now turning their thoughts of the Church of the Ascension in Fifth future, for I believe that never in the history of Christianity was so splendid an the Diocese of New York, is a type of a opportunity offered by this profession as at the present time, for men who are thoroughly trained and thoroughly in sympathy with the social needs and conditions of the time and thoroughly con-secrated to religious service."

Dr. Hall said that the number of candidates for the Presbyterian ministry had increased in the last three years, but the standard of admission to his own seminary was being steadily raised with the delib-

erate purpose of admitting only the best. "We don't want to multiply ministers for the mere sake of a numerical result," he said, 'because we believe that such a result would tend to discourage the best

men from going into the ministry." "What do you consider the chief qualification for entering the ministry?" was

asked. "First of all genuine manliness," replied Dr. Hall; "second, perhaps, thorough academic training including both a college and a divinity school. I feel very strongly that the men who are to had in the future

must be college graduates. "Thi d, I would put an intelligent and sympathetic perception of the social conditions existing in our great cities and in the country at large. This implies that the successful minister must have an inand-I don't mean sickly sentimentalitybut a real appreciation of the brotherhood

The Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, pastor of the Church of the Messiah, was sure that the equipment of the recruits to the Unitarian ministry is higher than it has ever been and he did not doubt the potency of the attractions of the ministry even now.

"My own son has chosen the ministry as his profession," said Dr. Savage. *Earnest young men are not looking wholly to money making.

Why should it fail to attract? I can pick you out fifty ministers and I will defy you to find their equals as thinkers or as orators in any profession, not excepting the legal.

Of course we have no Beecher now, but the lawyers no longer have a Choate. The Roman Catholic priesthood, least of all, has any difficulty in finding young men to carry on its work, according to the Rev. Father Doyle of the Paulists. For every opportunity there are fifty candidates, and as for those who would shun the Church to seek a high salary instead the Church is

well rid of them. "What is wanted," said Father Doyle, is a type of man devoted to his work, who is not looking for personal gain but is eager for the triumph of spiritual ideas and will hurry on the Kingdom of God on the earth. And humanity shows no lack of such."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Collyer, pastor emeritus of Dr. Savage's church, was asked by the reporter his opinion of the ministry as a profession.

"The best in the world for the right man," said Dr. Collyer, "and the worst for the wrong one. And the right men are going Never mind about the 'dead line.' "You may be sure if the minister has outlived his usefulness to his congregation at the age of 35 or 45 he had at 25, but his congregation had only just found him out."

THE AMUSEMENT BUSINESS. Revelations to Be round in the Profes

sional Advertisements.

Acting and the production of plays are very much business propositions nowadays. The theatrical directories show this, with their lists of dramatic agents and of theatres with the names of the business staff connected with each, even down to the bill posters, and the number of seats and the money value" of every theatre set out explicitly. From "in front," or the auditorium, acting may seem merely a pleasure. and theatrical management may appear to be confined to counting up money; but from "behind," even a comedy is a serious matter. When Covent Garden theatre was burned in 1803, it was found that 700 persons depended for their liveli-Some recent advertisements appearing

in theatrical papers in this country and England give a very recent view of the business end of the amusement profession or art. One manager advertises thus:

WANTED-Solo Singers, also chorus singers, two operty men and one wardrobe man who can puble in band or denoing acts; also ten bugiers who can sing and dance.

who can sing and dance.

Evidently there will not be many bare of rest for those people. Change of occupation seems likely to be their chief means of obtaining recreation. In England the managers are calling for what they want with more particularity than this advertiser, as witness these notices from a dramatic name. matic paper:

WANTED, for Fit-up Tour, "Gamester of Mets." good good Heavy Man, Comedian (short), two good Responsibles, capable of lines; First-class Chamber-maid to double Aristocratic Old Lady in Act 2, and good Fit-up Man to play small parts.

WANTED-Two Black-faced Comedians, with Specialty. Must patter well and produce Negro Farce. Two well-dressed Serios, good Ballad Vocalist (female), good Tenor or Barytone, Spec-laity Act (with printing preferred), and Pair Sisters. Long Tour. Money sure, but terms must be low. WANTED, to open at once, Gent for Juveniles (young) capable of Tures. Also Gentleman to play Responsibles, combining Stage Carpenter, getting up sets, and attend to stage generally.

Many of these advertisements call for tall "gents" or tail "ladies;" applicants "must be tail; send photos," is the way some of them read. The comedian for the first ad-vertisement above, however, is to be short, probably as a foil to the tail heavy man. WANTED, for "The Penalty of Crime." Artists of

Repute, as follows: Tail Heavy Gentleman (broken English), tail Juvenile Gentleman, Irish Comedian and Chambermald to sing and dance extremely well: Intense Character Actor, also Lady for Walf, sing and dance well.

Notice the refinement of these require-

ments; the Irish comedian and the cham-bermaid are to dance "extremely well," the "Lady for Walf" needs only to sing and dance well.

Over in England they still have "portable theatres," shows which travel in vans, and give their performances on stages built up outside the wagons, which are used as dressing rooms. It is for these shows, and for other small companies, that local maneurs advertise "oven dates," and end their

for other small companies, that local managers advertise "open dates," and end their notices with the magic words "pay week" of "pay day," or "market day."

The actors of course advertise for employment regularly. Miss Marie Weston, "Original Lady Banjo Pedestal Slab Dancer," will be "at liberty," and would like an engagement; Mr. Duse Mohamed seeks a job, and announces that he is "a natural Othello and Prince of Morocco." Perhaps he is a negro, possibly a second Ira Aldridge.

Then the makers of stage furniture advertise; they have "fit-ups," "minstrel first part (set stuff)" and band uniforms, "one set Roman drill costumes," and "street parade coats." Tights and costumes and paints, plays and songs, are to be bought or hired. One charming domestic drama

One charming domestic drama or hired. One charming domestic grams (the name varies) may be had at \$10 a night or \$50 a week; another one, sensational, can be had on shares. Augustin Daly's fight in the courts for the ownership of a sensation scene in "The Streets of New York" lasted a long time, but he won it; Charles Reade most business-like of play-Charles Reade, most business-like of play-wrights and novelists, warned all persons from producing a sinking ship on the stage, as he had copyrighted the effect in his "Scuttled Ship."

Everything else on the stage is run on business plan nowadays. "Steadiness dispensable" says one advertisement. referring to the actors wanted; and steadiness in the amusement business is as indispensable as it is in ordinary occupations. Amusement making is a business proposition, in very truth proposition, in very truth.

LOVE LETTERS ASTRAY.

Found With Much Other Personal Property in Books in Libraries.

*Letters carelessly placed between the pages of the latest novels no longer excite the comment of veteran librarians," said thing in the way of loose personal property somehow or other strays into the libraries of the land to afflict and torment those in

"Ask me what I haven't found in the books people bring back. Then the question will be much simpler. I have found everything. Love letters are common. Scarcely a day goes by but what we find two or three.

Love letters are common. Scarcely a day goes by but what we find two or three.

"Pensive maidens read the historical novels with their love missives in their hands, for comparison, I suppose. Anyway, when the books are returned we find the letters between the pages.

"These we never atto upt to return to the owner for the reason that librarians haven't the heart to read them. Love letters, except in a breach of promise suit, are valueless, anyway. So we toss them into the waste basket.

If the letters are stamped and ready for mailing we always hand them to the representatives o Uncle Sam. Most libraries have now establishe an incidental fund and really go so far as to mail the letters when they have no stamps affixed.

"Checks are frequently discovered nestling between the newly cut pages of the latest novels. The names on these make it casy to find the owne s. It is simply a question of a few postage stamps and considerable patience. question of a few postage stamps and con-siderable patience.

"No long ag 'Richard Carvel' was re-turned on schedule time. One of the librarians hastily looked it through before

shelving it to see if the volume was in good condition.

"It was, there was no doubt about it.
But carefully pinned to page 101 was a
one-hundred-dollar bil. The library authorities spent \$5 in advertising, but strange

Photographs, curls of hair, ribbons, souven's and wedding invitations are very commo. These go to swell the motley collection of the librarian.

AMONG THE PAINTERS.

Frank Fowler is painting two interesting portraits of interesting men, Parke Godwin and John Bigelow, the last survivors of the Column Club, that once well-known New York association of men of parts who liked to meet and dine together, and to take thought for longevity. They were seriousminded men, and according to Gen. James Grant Wilson in his "Memorial History of New York," joined in that protest against the purely social in club life, as represented in the joviality of the parent of New York clubdom, the Union Club, which led William Culien Bryant, Daniel Huntington, the portrait painter, and others who desired "plain living and high thinking" to organize

the Century Club.

At their meeting they had set upon the table the emblem of their club, an architectural column surmounted by a classic lamp. By the terms of their original agreement, this emblem was to become the prop ment this emblem was to become the prop-erty of the last survivor of their number. is an elaborate work in silver.
Upon the death of William M. Evarts
by Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Godwin were

off of the Column membership, and in iew of the circumstances of the formation of the Century Club, of which both of them are members, they agreed to make the Century their successor as heir to the Colare members, they agreed to make the Century their successor as heir to the Column emblem, and they presented the silver symbol to that club last year. Members of the Century Club thereupon determined to have the portraits of Mr. Godwin and Mr. Bigelow painted, with the purpose of presenting them to the club.

Earnest portrait painters who are in the habit of exacting a full allowance of their patrons' time feel comfortable nowadays in the precedent Sargent furnishes them. Sargent is now requiring very long sittings One New York woman, returned from a one New York woman, returned noth a visit to London, brings word of a friend of hers at the English capital, a woman, upon whose portrait Sargent has been working for four years, and it isn't finished yet. At least the painter won't let it go yet, as he is not finished with it.

Alden Weir saw in Sargent's studio last summer a canvas which the world will doubtless hear of soon. It is a group painting of the important character of that of "The Three Sisters of Mr. George Wyndham," in the Royal Academy of 1900, which the Prince of Wales, now the King, at the Academy banquet called The Three

Graces."

The newer canvas shows a striking arrangement. Sargent set for himself the difficult scheme of two women in black and one in white against a black screen, a scheme which under his handiwork will probably evoke a lively interest and elicit much talk. much talk

Mr. Weir is the sine qua non of one of the best of stories of the eccentric Whistler, which has not before found its way into print. Weir was one day copying one of the old masters in the National Gallery, when he became conscious of a man passing to and fro once or twice behind him. The man paused, and looking over the painter's

shoulder murmured: "Not bad."

But Weir was engrossed in his work and gave no heed to the passing comment.

After looking around a bit more the stranger stopped again and repeated: "Not bad; not bad at all."

Mr. Weir turned slightly, and with the courtly graciousness of his characteristic manner, bowed acknowledgment, and re-sumed his painting. The stranger, whom he had not turned far enough around to ook at, stood still and presently spoke

"I'm Whistler-I'm Whistler," he said. Weir turned full around then, and there stood the archmaker of enemies ready to make a friend. Mr. Weir found a way of making himself known without saying "I'm Weir," and Whistler was delighted. "I'm Weir," and Whistler was delighted.
He was all affability and insisted that the
New Yorker dine with him at his club.
The day was by that time spent and painting time had passed, but Weir had planned
to leave London at 10 P. M. and had packed
his luggage preparatory to doing so before
going to the gallery, expecting to dine
quickly and take his train alone.

quickly and take his train alone.

Whistler was insistent, however, and Weir went to his hotel, unpacked and clad himself for dinner. Whistler agreeing to call for him at 7 o'clock. The hour came but no Whistler, and another hour went and still no Whistler and no word from him. Weir never gets angry, it is said, but he changed his clothes again and his mind about his eccentric compatriot at the same time, and prepared for his journey and a late snack in lieu of a dinner. And at that late snack in lieu of a dinner. And at that moment Whistler was announced. He was all elegance and apologies. The genini Weir forgave much and started with his host for the club, concluding that the 10 o'clock train would not carry him away that night after all.

At the door of the club Whistler halted

At the door of the club Whistler halted abruptly, remarking that he was no more a member of that club and so couldn't take his guest there.

"But we'll go to my house," he said, reassuringly, "and make up with a supper of cold 'a ub."

The dignified Welr had become limp by the time and revealibly faint. He went this time and possibly faint. He went along. As they passed in at Whistler's door Whistler asked the astute butler if he along. As they passed in at Whister's door Whistler asked the astute butler if he had a bit of cold lamb, and the butler said he thought so. Whistler asked his guest to remain for a few moments in a small reception room, promising to return for him directly. The minutes lengthened, hunger strengthened, and the host shamefully kept away. Men and women in evening dress arrived and passed up stairs from time to time. Weir was left alone. He began to suspect Whistler of many things. At last the apologetic host reappeared and led Mr. Weir into a company of his friends, whom he had invited to a Lucullian repast, and the New York guest has been known to refer to the evening since, notwithstanding the exigencies of the moment, as a particularly jolly one.

At the close of the feast Whistler Indulged in a Roman luxury. Rising, he tossed an essence into the dishes containing gold fish on the table: and the fish, poisoned, rose to the surface, and, spurting the perfumed water over the diners, turned on their sides and died.

Among the buildings destroyed in the

Among the buildings destroyed in the Paterson fire was the former studio of Julian Rix, who for years lived and worked in that city. Mr. Rix has been spending his time this winter in California.

The Salmagundi Club opened its annual exhibition of work by members with the customary smoker on Friday evening. The exhibition will continue through this week and may be seen by friends of mem-

Medals awarded at the Paris Exposition are arriving here, and they present some very beautiful workmanship. The Paris management not only awarded the medals, management not only awarded at the but gives them. Medals awarded at the Pan-American Exposition have to be purchased by those declared endied to them. Winners of the Buffalo medals received with their notification of the awards and information as to the purchase of the medals word that a dividence would also be issued. word that a diploma would also be issued to them, if desired, but only if they would write a request for it.

"have I turned doctor," said one of the Philistines, "that I should hang my studio

In some quarter at least the idea of asking for a diploma did not appear to be fully

appreciated. Edward A. Bell is completing a canvas that will probably be seen at the coming exhibition of the Society of American Artists, upon which he has been at work for hree years. It is not a departure from his characteristic style, but a composition in which he has been carefully working out his ideas along the lines of his adoption. Mr. Bell is planning tentatively a trip to Japan. He will not go merely for a tour. Japan. He will not go merely for a tour. It is wish is to go there an: live for a year at least. If he meets with a congenial companion who is ready for such a sojourn in the islands he will be likely to go this year, but he has not yet determined that he cares to set out for a year alone there.

Thomas E. Kirby is surely to be classed as "among the painters." Who could be more of themselves than the man who

handles so many of their pictures? And who, line Kirby, can add money to Ameri-

can paintings in extracting it from tight pockets by that withering and steely gaze rom eyes where geniality is wont to glister which comes to its place when some sharp buyer hopes to get a picture by low bids or small advances? It's a safe guess that all the town who love paintings know Kirb; at least by sight, and the painters com to him in the end and often before it. The came to him to add to the beauty of the recent Lotos Chib dinner to E. A. Abbey. Mr. Kirby was at the dinner, to be sure, but that was not all.

He had bought in Germany some paper of a rich vermilion, the beauty of which all who had seen it had admired. He sought

long and vainly for it in this country be-fore sending abroad, but when he found that no American maker could match the color, he bought all the paper of this particular hue the German manufacturer had in stock. He wanted it for covers to had in stock. He wanted it for covers to his catalogues, that their covers might make them distinctive, as some of their other qualities do now if they are considered in the general run of American catalogues of public picture sales. The paper was first put to this use in the catalogue of the Milliken paintings which were sold on Friday evening, and that was to have been the first occasion of giving it to the public. But as all beauty is considered the right of the Lotos Club, the desire was expressed that this paper be used for the expressed that this paper be used for the Abbey dinner menu and Mr. Kirby assented. It is a curious note, in connection with the production of this color in fabric in Germany, that American color makers excel this manufacturer throughout all the rest of the chromatic list, as Mr. Kirby learned when he went carefully through the samples hunting for more good things.

SEARCH FOR COLORED HELP. Experience of a New England Woman at an Agency in New York.

A New York woman who has had her troubles over the unending question of servants went into an agency over the door of which was the sign, Southern Help Furnished." A colored woman waited upon her. The New York woman is not native and to the manor born, but hails from New England.

"Does yo' want a mammy foh yo chillun, a waitin' maid, a Maralan' or Virginny cook, or jes' a plain plantation woman to do scrubbin' an' makin' fires an' totin' in coal?" was the first general inquiry by the agency woman.

The applicant said she wanted a domestic

The applicant said she wanted a domestic to do general housework.

"Yessum, I done 'low yo' wanted some-body w'at kin wuck, but dese heah Suthon help dat yo fine in de Nawth has kine o' divided derselves up into packs. Dey done got dat noshun in dar halds fum disheah white help. Ef yo' jes' want plain washin' an' no finery den yo' want some Carliny hallp."

The applicant repeated that she wanted

washin' an' no finery den yo' want some Carliny hailp."

The applicant repeated that she wanted a domestic for general housework.

"Yassum. But, lady, I'm moughty feerd dat yo' ain't gwine ter find dat kind fum do South. Ef yo' was a libin' in do South yo' mought, but dis heah Suthon hailp do change when dey come up heah. Dey gits ter be w'at white folks call speshilties, like."

"You mean specialists. Each servant has a certain line of work?"

"Yassum. Dat's it. Yo' got it jes' right I got one lady that do beat anythin' yo evah knowed on makin' chicken pie. Den I got a youngish lady who jes' cum up fum not fur fum Alexanda wat makes kawn-pawn braid 'aik her old mammy. An' den I got a lady—"
"Let me save you time." sa'd the appli-

An' den I got a lady—
"Let me save you time," sa'd the applicant. I want a woman who can do plain cooking, wash plain clothes, and do general housework. She must be neat, honest and

housework. She must be neat, honest and willing Have you such a one?"

"Lawsy, mussy, lady, yo doan't spee' ter fine all dem quoffocashuns in Suthon hailp, does yer? Not up heah, no mum. Dat kind of a lady ain't wuckin' out fo a libbin' in dese times. De kind ob a lady yo' is askin' ab ut is done marred to a culled bahbah or one ob dem sleep-kyar dandies, or a cullud man wat tend bah for a white main.

main.
"Dar ain't no cullud ladies wuckin' out
'cept dem speshilties yo' mentioned jes'
now. I had one laidy yistudy dat went
ter a place wheah she doan't do nuffin' 'cept
say 'Hello' in one ob dem tallyfun boxes. An' she got it on de undastandin' dat she done hab her day off includin' haif de day on Sunday.
"I'm afeerd dat I ain't got nobody at all

dat wud come up to yo' anticipashun un-less yo' wud be willin' ter taik some lady wot ain't got no reffunces an' a cullud lady widout reffunces ain't no bettah dan cheap white trash." The New England woman decided not

to experiment with Southern help. POLITICAL NOTES.

From 1849 to 1809, a period of fifty years, there was but one addition to the membership of the President's Cabinet. The proposed addition of a Secretary of Commerce would bring up the total

members ip to nine.

The opinion very generally prevails in consequence of the great fame of its whistey that Kentucky is a State in which there is little tolerance of the views of Prohibitionists. As a matter of fact, Kentucky is, in part, a strong Prohibition State.
It has 119 counties and I these 48 are "dry" counties in which all sale of liquor is interdicted, 21 are counthes having but one heensed flauor dealer and 17 are counties having only two. Whiskey making is limited to one part of Kentucky, and in recent years the distilling of Kentucky corn and rye has been done chiefly in Cincinnati, now the rival of Peoria and Pittsburg as a distillery city. Nearly 8,000 votes were polled by the Prohibition party in Kentucky in 1900, but candor compris the acknowledgement by Prohibitionists that only 29 of these came from Bourbon county.

At their recent National Convention at St. Louis the Social Democracy branch of the Socialist party received reports from organizations having 12,00 members and pretending to have a voting strength of 30, 00. Del gates were present from seventeen of the States, there being practically no Social Democracy party in the others.

One of the original thirteen States which has not had so large a representation in the Cabinets of the Presidents of the United States as some others, but has always had a conspicuous part in national affairs, is Connecticut. It has had but ten appointments to Cabinet places since the origin of the Federal Government. There was a Connecticut Secretary of the Treasury, Wolcott, in the Cabinet of Washington; a Connecticut Postmaster-General, Gideon Granger, in the Cabinet of Jefferson, and a Connecticut Secretary of the Jesterson, and a Connecticut Secretary of the Navy, Gideon Welles, in that of Abraham Lincoln.

The representatives of the Citizens' Union who The representatives of the cultures Choicens appeared recently in Albany to advocate the adoption of a law permitting that organization to make nominations to office as a regular party and not as is now by independent petition, declared that at last year's election the Chizens' Union vote for Seth Low was 118,000. Actually the fusion vote under the symbol of the Statue of Liberty was 25,000.

The Social Democracy party may be said to have its headquarters at Terre Haute, Ind., where Eugene V. Debs. a candidate for President to 1900, resides, and where S. M. Reynolds has been nomi-nated for Mayor at the spring election this year. Mr. Reynolds is a lawyer and expectations of his Mr. Reynolds is a lawyer and expectations of his success are not based upon the showing made by the Social Democracy party at the last givern the Social Democracy party at the last givern election, but on local causes growing out of recent strikes. In 1990 Debs polled in Vigo courty, which includes the city of Terre Haute, 331 votes against 7,472 for the Bryan Electoral ticket and 7,902 for the Republican Electoral ticket. The vote of Debs in the cultic State of Indiana was 2,374 and most of it came from the counties on the Indiana border line. The regular and original Socialists, who disavow any assection with Debs, polled only 663 votes in the Hoosier State. Terre nolled only 663 votes in the Hoosier State. Terre Haute has a large railroad population.

The acitation for direct pominations to do away with the power of conventions as well as of cau-cuses has not cained much headway in this city or in Boston where, usually, such projects find favor In answer to an invitation on a printed card only forty men met in Social Hall. Tremont Temple, recently to organize the Caucus Reform League.

for the subjects of two statues to be placed in Statuary Hall in the Capitol at Washington. The commission has agreed upon Alexander H. Stephens and Dr. Crawford W. Long, one of the discoverers and Dr. Crawford w. Dole, one of the definitely ratined until a meeting of the commission to he held in July. The commission wished the State to make an appropriation for the statues, but Attorney-General Terrel said that this cannot be Constitutionally done. DOLLY MADISON'S SON.

The Wayward Youth and Man Who En bittered the Life of a Noted Woman.

From the Boltimore American. When Dolly Madison (still lovingly re-nembered by old Washingtonians) left the home of her sister. Mrs George Steptoe Washington, near Harper's Ferry, where the wedding knot was tied, and began the journey of a hundred miles to her husband's home, an atom of humanity nestled at her feet in the old fashioned barouche, peering out with great, wondering black eyes at the strange scenes through which they passed. This was Payne Todd, the son of her first marriage, destined to infuse into her life cup an ingredient so bitter that those aware of its presence marvelled at the smiling face with which it was quaffed. To the little Philadelphian, who knew the world only in its brick-and-mortar aspect, the freedor and expanse of a Virginia plantation was a delight, and during his parents' visit to town he always begged to be allowed to remain with his "Grandmamma Madison," who after her son's marriage removed to a wing of the building, where she maintained

separate establishment.

The 3,000 acres attached to Montpeller belonged to the original Madison estate taken up three years after the settlement of Jamestown, and everything within doors and without was of interest. The Declaration of Independence hung for years upor its walls, and the tiger lilies on the lawn grew from seeds sent from La Grange by

its walls, and the tiger lilies on the lawn grew from seeds sent from La Grange by Lafayette. On this lawn the little boy romped with his young aunt, Anna Payne, then only 12 years old, the "sister child of Mrs. Madison and the grandmother of Mrs. Gen Williams, who died three years ago in Washington, who as Addie Cutts and later as Mrs. Stephen A. Douglas had a national reputation for her beauty.

There was a fascinating garden, too, at Montpeller, laid off by Madison in imitation of the Hall of Representatives, with borseshoe terraces and parallelogram below, which furnished an inexhaustible field for Payne's explorations. It was fragrant in season with the double pink oleander blossoms, with which Mrs. Madison loved to decorate her young friends, and full of luscious fruit; and ingratiating himself with the French gardener the little boy fell heir to the choicest specimens of these.

A negro butler more than 90 years old, with hair lite a well-carded lamb's fleece, who stood behind his grandfather's chair, was another source of interest, while the quarters, separated from the dwelling by a leafy screen, where he heard weird songs and stories and where colored mammies roasted yams for him on cabin hearths, were a powerful magnet drawing him often down the woody path which led to them.

The rigorous methods then employed in the management of children made the pendulum of maternal authority swing too far in the opposite direction, and Payne, who soon exhibited the faults which afterward assumed such overweening proportions, was generally permitted to follow his own weet

soon exhibited the faults which alterward assumed such overweening proportions, was generally permitted to follow his own sweet will. His stepfather, too, was far more lenient to him than he would have been to an own son, often quoting to his mother, when results were beginning to sum tim.

Errors like straws upon the surface flow;
Those who would see, for pearls must dive below.

Those who would see, for pearls must dive below. The grand-nother alone seemed fully to realize the importance of this plastic period, and heguiling him into her apartment set a daily lesson for him to learn, endeavoring to instruct him further by reading alord to him. Payne, however, possessed a curious mental sieve, which separated the amusing and entertaining from the dry and didactic and the hear and Indian stories and the boy! he escanded of his cousin, Patrick Henry, were retained, while the historical events and their teachings, which these were meant to

escanades of his cousin, Patrick Henry, were retained, while the historical events and their teachings, which these were meant to season, passed quickly away.

After a time he was sent to school to the Risbon of Buitimore, where he was associated with Mme. Bonaparte and the members of the distinguished circle in which she moved, but with the ease and polish which he thus acquired he contracted habits of extra vagance and dissipation which clung to him through life, and eventually proved his ruin.

When his parents were installed at the White House he joined them there, and, singularly handsome, with his mother's magnetism, and the glamour surrounding him as the President's son, he was sought of a rand flattered, and soon lost all taste for the simple pleasures at Montpelier, only going there during the hunting season with parties of fashionable friends.

Aroused to the danger of his situation, Madison prevalled upon him to accompany the Enbassy to Europe to treat for peace with the British representatives at Ghent. There, however, he was regarded as the prince of America, the heir apparent to a foreign throne, and admitted to royal circles, from which the Ambassadors were excluded, and fresh adulation was heaped upon him years afterward, when dissipation had set its stamp upon him. Henry Clay met him on the street of Washington one morning, and fixing a keenly scrutinizing look upon his face, said:

Do you remember when we were in Russia

, said:
ou remember when we were in Russia
r, how John Quincy Adams and all
t of us set mart in a gallery and
i you dance with the Czar's sister,
ag debarred because we were not of

we being debarred because we were not of
the blood royal?

Upon his return from this foreign solourn
his nother fondly expected that he would
settle down to so re useful occupation, but
he idled away his time, first in one city and
then in another, and, having squandered
his own ample fortune, began to make demands upon hers. Her one hore for him
now was marriage, and he did fall honestly
and ardently in love with Anne (oie, a beautiful William shurg belle. Fortunately for
her, she rejected his suit, when Mrs. Madiison, in a flutter of anxiety, wrote, reminding him that there were many other charming girls in the world, begging that he would
not "turn his back upon the sex because one
member of it had proved unkind"
Young Todd, however, showed no disposition to repeat the experience, the result
of it being only to sink him deeper and deeper
into dissipation.

His stepfather was now often called upon
to discharge his obligations at the gan ing
table, delicately referred to as "business
embarrassments," and beautiful, historic
Montpelier was finally sold to pay his debts.
When this crisis was reached he made some
effort at restitution by beginning upon Toddsworth, the adjoining place, a house for his
n other. Lark of funds, however, prevented
its completion, as well as that of his plan
for the establishment of a silk farm, with
which design he brought from France a
number of silk manufacturers, before he
had hat hed the worms or planted the mulberry trees.

After President Madison's death, when

disc on picton, as well, or main the which design he brought from Prance and where of silk manufacturers, before he had but hed the women or planted the nut.

After President Madison's death, when his widov returned to Washington, not. Discourance, the 20,000 poid to her by Congress for his reports of the Constitutional Convention, togother, and the properties of the Constitutional Convention, togother, if not elegance, had it not been for the drain upon her manufacturers, and the properties of the Constitutional Convention, togother, if not elegance, had it not been for the drain upon her manufacturers, and the properties of the Constitutional Convention, togother the properties of the Constitutional Convention, togother than the constitution of the drain upon her manufacturers and the properties of the Constitution of the Constituti



FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST. Paris is smoking oigs rettes made of the leaves

of the coffee plant. They are made of different strengths, and are said to make the man who smokes them never want to smoke tobacco again. Archduke Rainer of Austria has been made a dictor of philosophy honoris causa by the Unicollecting and publishing Egyptian papyri. Sir Jung Behadur, Prime Minister of the King of Nepaul, wears a hat made of diamonds worth

12 500,000 with a big ruby perched on top. Prince Eitel Frits, the Kalser's second son, is to follow his elder brother to the University of Bonn, beginning his studies with the next summer

Trinity College, Dublin, is about to lose its Provoet, the famous mathematician, the Rev. George Salmon, D. D., the author of the "Conic Sections." He retires on account of age. The Right Hom. W. E. H. Lecky is proposed as his successor.

Negus Menelik of Abyesinia is building telephone lines between his capital and the Italian settlements in Erythrea. Italy furnishes the wire and Menelik the poles. Any one caught cutting wires will have his right hand cut off and his property conference of the conference erty confiscated to pay for the damage. Wholesale evictions are planned for Tory Island;

nine miles off the Donegal shore. The population of 300 lives by fishing and making kelp and has paid neither rent nor taxes for years. The landlord's write of ejectment will be backed up by In the excavations at the Church of Saint Agnes Without the Walls at Home, under Cardinal Kopn's direction, an inscription has been found that ca-tablishes the carly existence of monasteries for the Abbass, a sacred virgin, who lived as years more or less and was buried on the idea of Mry in the Consulship of the illustrious Senator." The Consul is Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus Senator the historian Cassiodorus, who was Secretary of Theodoric the Ostrogoth, and the year of his Consulship was 514. That is fifty-five years earlier than any organization of a pubmary of a number of the control of the cont

than any previous record of an abbess or a numbery. Luxemburg now boasts of the longest masonry Luxemburg now boasts of the longest manning span to the world in a bridge over the Valley of the Petrusse. It is 277.6 feet in the clear with a rise of 53.15 feet. The Cabin John Bridge, which held the record previously, has a span of 220 feet with a rise of 57.25 feet. The Luxemburg bridge consists really of two distinct arches built side by side and connected by a platform of concrete. Mile. Germaine Casimir-Perier, only daughter the ex-President of the French Republic, is engaged to be married to M. Edmé Sommier, son of one of the French sugar kings, who has bought

Vaux, the estate that brought Supt. Fouquet to ruin, under Louis XIV. A London roung woman, who attained not two years ago by marrying Lobenguia's son while he was on exhibition as the Fari's Court Show, has applied for a divorce on the ground of her huaband's crueity and misconduct. She testified that he had given her black eyes and atabbed her with an assegal, when the Judge, Sir Francis Jeune, broke in with: "That was what you expected in marrying a savage, was it not?" The Judge put off his decision, as he doubted whether it could be shown that Lobenguia's domictle was in England. He said too that he had only behaved like a savage and that the petitioner had instated on marrying him and now saw the result of it.

like a savage and that the petitioner had instated on marrying him and now saw the result of it.

A portrait of John Bunyan, painted by Thomas Sadler in 1985, and the only authentic likeness known, with the exception of a pencil drawing in the British Museum, has been acquired by the National Portrait Gallery. It came from the Dowager Countess of Cavan, whose family had possessed the picture since Bunyan's time.

Mr. Jaroph Chamberiain has backed down to

possessed the picture since Bunyan's time.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has backed down in the Malicae question. While still enthusiante over South African triumphs he undertook to coerce the loyal people of Malia into using the English language. He issued a proclamation forbidding the use of Italian or any other language but English in the courts and other official departments after Officen years. The Malicae, who are proud of their own language and of their Italian origin, protested with no avail. In Italy, bowever, there was great irritation against England, therefore in order not to estrange a friendly Power the proclamation is now revoked.